THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 39. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by WM. KAY, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable *in Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents in Shanghae.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c. &c., &c.

TO CAPTAINS & SHIP OWNERS.

JUST RECEIVED, Ex-*Anne Jane.*

A few Pieces of RED, WHITE, and BLUE BUNTINGS, to be sold by the undersigned at moderate prices.

ALSO,

BY THE *Menam,*

Several Jars of DUTCH BUTTER, ordered expressly and warranted to be the first quality; RAISINS in Boxes, and CURRANTS in Jars 14-lbs. each.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th April, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, *SHANGHAE,*
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex-*ALBERMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatic SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,

Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Chedder Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY FATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVER LAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SEDDEN & Co.,

BEG to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that they have opened an ESTABLISHMENT near the Bridge at the *Yangking-pang,* on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hope by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 3rd April, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned BEEF, Neats TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, LIVE STOCK, VEGETABLES, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHANGHAE, 26*th April,* 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS

SUPPLIED AT THE

SHANGHAE MARKET.

Fresh Beef,	per Dollar,	14	lb
Mutton,	„	12	„
Veal,	„	12	„
Lamb,	„	12	„
Pork,	per catty,	120	Cash
Kids,	per Dollar,	each.	
Fish,	per catty,	80 to 100	Cash
Shrimps,	„	100	„
Eggs,	each,	7	„
Chinese Bacon,	per catty,	120	„
Ham,	„	300	„
Wild Geese,	„	none	„
Pheasants,	„	none	„
Wild Ducks,	„	450	„
Hares,	„	600	„
Woodcocks,	each,	400 to 500	„
Quails,	„	70 to 80	„
Teal,	per pair,	400	„
Wild Pigeons,	each,	80	„
Fowls,	per catty,	115 to 120	„
Ducks,	„	110 to 120	„
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½	
Fat Sheep,	„	„ 4 to 5	
Vegetables, (assorted)	per catty,	12 to 20	Cash
Oranges,	„	50	„
Pears,	„	30	„
Pomegranates,	„	30	„
Cumquats,	„	60	„
Dates, fresh	„	180	„
Walnuts, best fresh	„	80	„
Chesnuts,	„	50	„
Flour,	„	36	„
Bread,	12, 2lb. loaves,	Drs. 1.	
Chinese,	24, „	„	
Biscuit,	per lb.	4 to 8	cents.
Sugar, White,	per catty,	90	Cash
Brown,	„	84	„
Common,	„	60	„
Pounded Sugar Candy,	per lb.	10	cents.
Oils, Tea or best ground Nut-oil,	per catty,	84	Cash

$ Dollar, 1,470 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24TH APRIL, 1851.

THE continued fall of rain during the past week, although not up to this time of essential damage to the crops, it is much feared by the Chinese will produce an injurious effect, from the continued moisture of the ground leading to mould, smut &c. Several fields of a species of Brassica I used by the Chinese in the preparation of oil are now in full bloom and impart a delightful fragrance to the surrounding atmosphere. The average temperature of the week has only attained 57° 6', of the corresponding week last year it was 61°. 2'.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
18	F.	30.49	30.29	57.	60.5	S. to S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
19	S.	30.16	30.35	57.5	54.5	S.E to N.W.	N.E.	0.10	0.00
20	S.	30.07	30.28	57.	58.	S.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
21	M.	30.00	30.24	60.5	62.	N.W. to N.E.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.47	0.00
22	Tu.	30.01	30.25	58.	63.	S.	E.N.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
23	W.	30.02	30.32	58.5	66.	N.E.	N.E. to E.S.E.	2.40	0.00
24	Th.	30.10	30.15	55.	65.5	S.E. to E.	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	0.08	0.00
Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.							Total	3.05	0.00

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

Particulars regarding KEANG-SOO Province translated from the *Red Book.*

(Continued from No. 35.)

YANG-CHOW *foo,* (is in N. lat. 32.26.32., E. long. 119.24.43.),—
Eastern border is Jokow.
Western „ is Luh-ho.
Southern „ is Tan-too.
Northern „ is Shan-yang.
distance to Peking 2,170 *le* (780 miles.)
Nanking 200 *le* (72 „)
All traders must pass the "Chung-keang" Custom-house—merchants here meet in great numbers for general traffic, and the Custom-house department is exceedingly troublesome to those in charge.
Che-foo's salary, 2,500 taels.
Attached to it are 2 *chows* and 6 *heens.*
Population considerable fond of gaiety and show—*they* are educated and attain to literary honours, some are fond of retirement, and some of a trading life.
Education from the

Foo's	College, returned		25	Scholars.
E-ching	„	„	25	
Paou-ying	„	„	20	
Trader's	„	„	20	
Keang-too	„	„	12	
Kow-yu	„	„	25	
Tae-chow	„	„	15	
Kan-tseuen	„	„	12	
Hing-hwa	„	„	25	
Tung-tie	„	„	10	

Productions,—Manufactures, &c.,—
Salt, *pah-ling* or fine thin silk, copper mirrors, coarse hemp cloths, fish, '*hwa kea*' '*kwei-hwa,*' the small peony flowers, *silk* or China tin, large fish, prawns, and wheelbarrows.

KEANG-TOO *heen,* formerly called Pang-how, adjoins the *foo,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 47,660 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, ... 8,160 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 2,650 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,600 taels.

KAN-TSEUEN *heen,* formerly called Hin-heen, is divided off from Keang-too *heen,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 14,696 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,600 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 60

E-CHING *heen,* in passing here the waters are dangerous and it is requisite to be very careful—S.W. from the *foo* 70 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 15,266 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 7,017 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 410 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

KOW-YU *chow,* is North from the *foo* 120 *le,*—(N. lat. 32.47., E. long. 119.20.),—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 12,250 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 7,120 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,500 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 40

HIN-HWA *heen,* frequently *written Pih-thoo,* is N.E. from the *foo* 160 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 15,359 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 12,875 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 310 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,500 taels.

PAOU-YING *heen,* frequently *written Gaan-tsung,* is North from the *foo* 240 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 6,980 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 5,660 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 368 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,200 taels.

TAE-CHOW, formerly called *Poo-thoo,* is East from the *foo* 120 *le,* (in lat. N. 32.30.22., long. E. 119.47.55.),—on the sea or river side is the well known and established *Salt* landing place,—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 31,270 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 22,620 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,113 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

TUNG-TAE *heen,* frequently *written Sin-she,*—the place or arena for collecting the *Salt* together is on the river side,—East from the *foo* 140 *le,*
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 15,950 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 19,040 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,050 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 13,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

HAE-MUN-TING, formerly called *Siu-she,*—
Ting's salary, ... 1,200 taels.
Returns 4 sew-tsae's.

TUNG-CHOW, was formerly called Tsung-shan—(in N. lat. 32.03.40., E. long. 120.41.10)—bounded East by the Sea.
West by Tan-too *heen.*
South by Chaou-wan.
North by Tai-chow.
It is necessary at your residence on shore to be exceedingly cautious and careful, lest you be attacked from the sea (robbers, pirates, &c.)
Distance to Peking 3,690 *le,* (1,327 miles.)
Nanking 530 *le,* (190 „)
Attached to it are 2 *heens.*
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 36,260 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,658 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 630 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 40,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Authority, ... 2,000 taels.
Native pirates very bold and numerous—many people succeed in obtaining government appointments.
Education from the

Chow's	College, returned		26	Scholars.
From villages along the sea		„	10	
Joo-kow		„	22	
Tung-hin		„	25	

Productions—Manufactures, &c.,—
Shu-tsze (medicines), salt, prawns, large spears for fighting, lime, *ho-show-woo* (medicines), and raw cotton.

JOO-KOW *heen* along side the sea, West from the *chow* 40 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 16,953 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,598 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,391 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

TAI-HIN *heen,* frequently written Tung-yang,—West from the *chow* 240 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 25,825 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,150 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,012 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

SEU-CHOW *foo,* (is in N. lat. 34.15.08., E. long. 117.25.30.),—
bounded East by Tai-yang *heen.*
West by Ho-nan.
South by Shuh-chow.
North by Shan-tung.
Keang-hwae is the market place for girdles, &c.
Distance to Peking 1,660 *le* (597 miles.)
Nanking 730 *le* (262 „)
Che-foo's Salary, 2,500 taels.
The natives are very determined and bold, a fighting race—also learned and apt at study.
Education from the

Foo's	College, returned		20	Scholars.
Tung-shan	„	„	16	
Seaou-heen	„	„	16	
Thang-shan	„	„	16	
Le-heen	„	„	16	
Phei-heen	„	„	16	
Pei-chow	„	„	25	
Suh-theen	„	„	20	
Hwuy-ning	„	„	20	

Productions—Manufactures, &c.,—
Chou, *ho-show-woo,* barley, and coarse silk thread.

TONG-SHAN *heen,* (E. long. 117.25.30.),—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 7,000 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 18,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 544 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 30,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,300 taels.
Horses allowed, ... 240

SEAOU-HEEN, is West from the *foo* 50 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 12,255 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 11,016 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 124 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

THANG-SHAN *heen,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 9,012 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 5,400 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 235 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

LE-HEEN, frequently written Ta-tseih,—is N.W. from the *foo* 160 *le,*—
Land taxes, &c., amount sent to the Treasury, ... 13,138 taels.
Rice transported to Peking, .. 3,328 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 47 taels.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 20,000 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, .. 1,000 taels.

(To be continued.)

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THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 26TH APRIL, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Janv.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Febr.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	19th Febr.	Amoy,	16th Mar.
Madras,	16th Febr.	Hongkong,	22d Mch.
Singapore,	10th March	Ningpo,	1st April
Penang,	8th March	New York,	13th Janv.
Batavia,	24th Febr.	San Francisco,	26th Febr.
Manila,	20th March	Sdwich. Islands,	19th Dec.

The *Mandarin*, from California, brought dates to the 26th February last, she sailed next day, making a passage of 52 days, there had been some disturbances at San Francisco, a few days previous to her departure, but, although the papers contain accounts of them, we have not yet seen particulars. We shall not be able to give any extracts until next week.

On Tuesday the first day's races came off with much spirit, a large concourse of Chinese attended the course; many of the races were well contested. The bad weather on Thursday and ever since, has prevented the second day's races being run, and they are necessarily postponed until next week. Our sporting informant has not yet furnished us with his graphic picture of the races of the first day.

The same day, a large number of Chinese labourers who had been employed in building one of our Merchants' houses, here, attacked the Architect's residence, under the impression that he had withheld payment of their wages—it seems that some time since, the contractor disappeared, from some unexplained cause, and his foreman found himself, lately, placed in a very unenviable position with numerous tradesmen and labourers who had not received payment of their bills and wages. Upon the day mentioned, the foreman with a body of, it is said, three hundred men at his heels, called upon Mr. Strachan to request further payments, which he could not make, as advances to the full extent had already been made to the contractor, this explanation having been given through Mr. Robertson, the Vice-Consul, he took the foreman in charge, to secure his safety, and told the men to come down next day to the Consulate; this they did and the subject having been investigated they appeared satisfied, subsequently, however, a large party went again to Mr. Strachan's house broke down the gates and assaulted him and other gentlemen with brick-bats, and nearly killed Mr. Sauer whom they got down upon the ground. Mr. Strachan sent off to the Vice-Consul, who promptly went on board the man-of-war, secured a body of Sailors and Marines and went forthwith to the rescue; in the mean time, the gentlemen with Mr. Strachan had rushed upon the ringleaders and secured four of them, who were quickly marched away under charge of the Marines with their tails tied together, the others made off before the guard had arrived.

We perceive that the sentence of the Consul in the case of the *Lady Mary Wood* has been quashed by the Supreme Court on a point of form, in reference to the absence of Assessors. The Counsel for the Plaintiff it appears contended for the illegality of the proceedings on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the part of the Consul, but the Judge considered the point untenable, and secondly that under Ordinance No. 7 of 1844, when a greater penalty is required than 100 dollars, the presence of Assessors was necessary; and the Court decided this second objection was fatal.

The Attorney-General argued that the Ordinance relied on (No. 7 of 1844), could not apply to the case as the Consul was in the exercise of a separate and exclusive jurisdiction conferred on him by No. 5 of 1844. If this view be correct the decision of the Supreme Court is exposed in its turn to be quashed by a higher tribunal, should either the Consul or the Government be disposed to contest the point, as an appeal to the Privy Council, with which the Consul was so loudly threatened if the decision of the Court below should not be in the Plaintiff's favor, is of course as open to one party as to the other.

Be this as it may, the result does not in any way affect the merits of the case, as we remarked in a previous article.

It would be as impossible for any decision of Judge Hulme to persuade the community that a quantity of Silk per *Lady Mary Wood* was not, in violation both of the letter and spirit of the Treaty deliberately smuggled to the detriment of the Chinese Revenue, for which offence the P. & O. S. Company were *legally liable* to the penalty inflicted, as it would be to reverse the facts, or make that white, merely by calling it so, which all the world upon the evidence of their senses knows to be,—another colour.

We will hope that a better day is dawning for Shanghae, and that the Foreign Mercantile Community will themselves supply that protection to the legitimate interests of the trade, which it appears too certain the Chinese will not, and the British Government, under existing treaties, cannot—without risk of greater injury to all parties than the existing evil brings with it.

The *China Mail* in bringing prominently before its readers the Annual Report of the P. & O. S. Company and its "entire section" devoted to the case of the *Lady Mary Wood* has done us the honor condescendingly to notice our efforts, to undo the mischief it had labored so long to effect, and to strip the subject of smuggling of much of the special pleading and extraneous matter with which it had been studiously mystified. True to its habitual tactics the *Mail* takes no heed of the really important matter in hand, but fixes upon circumstances of trivial and irrelevant character to divert attention from facts which tell too strongly:—Thus it is not the opinions and the facts, but the *length* of the articles—not the arguments, but the *authorship*—not the validity and worth of opinions, but a question of *time* as to their appearance, which the *Mail* would have its readers believe are the essential points for consideration! In reference to all such quibbles and sorry evasions, whereby, he covers a retreat in which there is more safety than credit, we would simply remind our Contemporary that what really concerns his readers, and ours, is not the absolute or comparative length of the articles, but their value and weight in point of argument, and truthfulness: and it well becomes the *Mail*, in any case, after devoting to the subject a series of articles spreading over some dozen columns of his paper, to object to our occupying a similar space in refuting his fallacies, and exposing their mischievous tendency! If the sentiments are just, and the "facts" truly stated it little imports the public, who holds the pen, a good article from any source is better than a bad leader, though written by the Editor of the *Mail* himself, and not whether the time is near or distant from any particular date, but whether it be opportune for the appearance of our articles, concerns those, to whom they are addressed. We deemed them desirable, and calculated to be useful, at the time, not because the *Lady Mary Wood* in June last, had incurred a penalty for smuggling,—but, because, the *China Mail* in a series of articles which found an echo in the *Daily News*, had been at infinite pains to disseminate statements as erroneous in reference to facts, as they were fallacious in argument, —and, because, it seemed probable that British Interests might be damaged by their acceptance among readers, who were without the means of supplying the needful correction.

Of the "drift" of our remarks, however it may suit the *Mail* to misrepresent them, and it has certainly not scrupled to do so very effectually, we are well satisfied our Contemporary understands them thoroughly, or he would have been more ready to attempt the refutation of arguments by which he stands convicted of the very faults he attributes to others, of "frittering away an important subject and distracting attention from essentials." As it is, we congratulate the Editor on his good sense in perceiving that he has nothing to gain by further discussion. We wish we could equally compliment him on that candour, the absence of which he would lay to our charge. We will not contest the point however, for as he understands that term we may be open to censure, the *Mail* evidently, having very peculiar notions as to the true meaning of the word. Certain it is he cannot possibly mean by candour a fair and impartial statement of all the facts of a case, or of the arguments on both sides of a question. This, we believe we have given, and we have already in a previous article shown how little the *Mail* thinks itself bound by such conditions, otherwise than Mrs. Candour herself of charitable memory understood them, when speaking of her best friends. If the *China Mail* is satisfied to leave the question as it stands, so assuredly are we, the object we had in view has been fully gained, and we already hail some good fruits amongst ourselves as the best reward of our efforts in the course, the Chamber of Commerce has entered upon, for the prevention of smuggling at this Port.

The plea of the P. & O. S. Company for the withdrawal of the *Lady Mary Wood* from this station as set forth in their last Annual Report, to which the *Mail* in a recent number complacently draws our attention, is not simply paltry and unworthy, but we are sorry to be constrained to say, wholly devoid of foundation. The Directors state, that the steamer was withdrawn because exposed to the unfair competition of sailing-vessels which were "in the habit of discharging and receiving their cargoes at Woosung exempt from port charges." Now we defy the Company—their responsible Agents in China, and the *Mail* combined, to substantiate this statement: the fact is too well known to admit of dispute, that the *Lady Mary Wood* alone, of all the vessels frequenting this port, systematically attempted as a rule *to load at Woosung* and evade the Port dues, thus seeking to *gain* an exclusive advantage. The wholesale shipment of silk on board the *Lady Mary Wood* in a way to attract attention, and the subsequent information which forms their grievance, may be traced as natural consequences of the unfair proceedings—*not* of the sailing-vessels, but of the Company's Steamer.

Had the Company's Agents been content to use Woosung as an anchorage where she, in common with the sailing-vessels referred to in the Report, might discharge her cargo of opium into the receiving ships, thus sharing to the fullest extent in the immunities by tacit connivance enjoyed by such vessels,—past experience sufficiently proved she had nothing to fear. Her right to share alike in the opium trade and its immunities does not seem to have been called ever in question by her competitors the opium clippers. But when the Company sought to establish a *new system of smuggling* by receiving on board a return cargo of Tariff taxed produce at *Woosung* to escape Port dues, they could scarcely expect similar impunity.

There can be few readers in China who do not know as a well ascertained fact, that the opium clippers running on the Coast, do not habitually lay themselves out for, or generally enter into, the legalized trade by meddling with other produce; all inferior gains being sacrificed to the more important object of successfully supplying the opium market. Hence as might be anticipated, any smuggling *in goods liable to duty* by these vessels, maintained at a great expense for one specific object, is altogether trivial and insignificant. The only smuggling of any importance, as every body but the Directors and the *Mail* must know, takes place *at Shanghae*, and at the loading anchorage defined by the Port regulations, where the facilities have hitherto unfortunately been so great, from the inertness of the Chinese Custom-house, that there has been no sufficient motive for shifting the ground to any more distant point. To insist upon a fact so notorious and well ascertained, would be absurd as well as superfluous—and yet upon a plea so untenable as that *Woosung is the habitual place* selected for receiving cargoes of smuggled produce, and the opium clippers the chief carriers, the Directors rest their case for the interruption of a line of communication with Europe. To withdraw the steamer at all upon such a plea as that of not being allowed to smuggle as much as sailing-vessels her competitors, we repeat, seems little worthy of the largest and wealthiest Navigation Company in the world—but at least the plea should have been *true*. Whereas the real ground of action turns out to be, as we have shown, that the *Steamer* was not allowed to obtain *an unfair advantage over her rivals!*

On the most charitable supposition, that there has been neither wilful perversion of the truth and misrepresentation—nor petty spite evinced, there remains a scarcely less criminal amount of ignorance to be explained to the satisfaction of the Shareholders and the Public, whose interests are involved and upon whom such statements have been palmed off as truths. But this we are thankful to know is not our business, and to the Directors who write and publish the Report, the responsible Agent in China whose office it is to supply them with correct information, and the Journal that endorses alike the facts and the line of action with its approval—we leave it, to set themselves right with each other—and the world—if they can.

On Monday last, our Amateur Company gave their final performance for the Season to a full house. The pieces chosen, were the *Heir at Law*, and *High Life Below Stairs*. The first, a very long play, was well sustained. The part of Zekiel Homespun was given to the life; Old Lord Duberly characteristically drawn, and the pedantic Doctor Pangloss well conceived. The latter, is, perhaps, the most difficult in the play, for an Amateur, to sustain; the curt witticisms, and various learned quotations, require an experienced actor to give with effect. The audience were continually convulsed with laughter at their oddity and practical application.

It seems uncourteous to select, where all did their best, and there was much to praise, we will, therefore, only say in allusion to the former piece, that Steadfast maintained the character of the fine old English bachelor with spirit.

The second piece flagged, somewhat, from the previous exertions of the actors, but we must not omit to notice the excellent acting in the representative of the *Lord Duke's Servant*.

We would recommend our Amateurs to expunge from their plays all profane oaths and ambiguous phrases. In the time they were written, too many of them were in keeping with the language and manners of the day; but, now-a-days, no Gentleman would sully his breath with such irreverent epithets: they neither add wit nor point to the dialogue, and grate harshly on all refined ears, especially in the presence of ladies.

In conclusion, we heartily thank our young friends, for their kindly endeavours to promote amusement amongst the community; they have spared neither trouble, time, nor expense, to cater for the intellectual appetite of Shanghae, in the classical drama, and we hope the consciousness of having largely and liberally provided for the entertainment of the community will reward them in their retirement from the mimic scene, and induce them to get up a new series of theatricals at a future day.

The French Consul, M. de Montigny, has been suddenly called away to the Coast of Corea, to look after the safety of the crew of a French whaler, cast away a short while since on that coast; it is reported, that some part of them got down here in a fishing boat and stated that their companions were left on a small island upon that coast.

M. de Montigny, (prompt to the call of duty,) immediately hired a lorcha, and set sail with M. de Klezkowski, his Interpreter, and Mr. Macdonald, in search of them; if successful, he will probably, be not less than a fortnight to three weeks absent on the expedition. We have received the following particulars:—

Saturday last, nine French seamen arrived here from Chapoo, and announced, that the whaling-ship, *The Narwal*, of Havre, 500 tons burden, had been wrecked, on an island, on the Coast of Corea, in 34° 8′ North latitude, and about 124° 10′ East longitude, (from Paris,) and that the Captain still remained, on the spot, where the disaster happened, having nineteen men remaining along with him, and that they had only biscuit enough for thirty-five days, the only resource they could save from the waves, and the cupidity of the inhabitants. Only one seaman had been drowned. The nine men who came here, boldly embarked, under the command of the Second-officer in their whale-boat for the purpose of obtaining help for their companions. Notwithstanding the boisterous weather and their exhausted strength, and the scanty ration of one and-a-half biscuit daily, per man, they contrived to reach Lookong in five days after leaving the Archipelago of Corea. At Lookong Captain Hall, commander of the barque *Ternate*, and Mr. D'Espinasse, second-officer of the schooner *Hellas*, succoured them promptly and liberally, and having provided for their destitution, enabled them to proceed to Chapoo, and thence to Shanghae, to present themselves before the French Consul.

Within an hour of their arrival, M. de Montigny had freighted a lorcha, which lay in the roads, and the following morning he took his departure, accompanied by M. Klezkowski, the Interpreter of the French Consulate, for the place of disaster, in order to rescue, as quickly as possible, his fellow-countrymen from their unfortunate condition.

In the Cronica local of the *Diario de Manila* we read the following article:—

By the arrival of the steamer, *Reyna de Castilla*, which had on board the Commandant Général of Marine, and the Secretary of the Government, we learn with pleasure, that His Excellency the Governor, had stopped at Zamboango, in order to treat about some affairs concerning Mindanao, after having given a severe lesson to the Tonquiles, as well as the inhabitants of the island of Bocatuan and Betaun, to which the three piratical prahus belonged, which, in September last visited the coasts of Samar and Leyte (Philippine Islands.)

Faithful to the promise he made to treat rigorously any who should dare to commit any hostilities against our provinces, His Excellency, the Marquis of Solana, effected a disembarkation upon the above named islands. The inhabitants concealed themselves in the mountains, or withdrew to the contiguous islands, which, however, did not prevent the destruction of five to seven hundred houses by firing them; the devastation of their crops, their fruit trees, their cattle, and whatever could be useful to them, besides the putting those few unfortunates to death whom they could overtake.

They annihilated also a great number of vessels both piratical and trading vessels, and effected the deliverance of forty captives who sought refuge on board our ships at Zamboango.

It seems, that despite the peaceful intentions, with which His Excellency sought Sooloo in order to treat with the Sultan, and several chiefs, several questions, intended to confirm their authority and to offer their strong force, (which they have not got,) to aid them in subjecting their people to wholesome authority. The events at *Tosquil* and *Boccutan*, or some exaggerated or distorted accounts, indisposed them, not only, so far as neither to receive them, nor to enter into any conference; but even to venture to oppose hostilities against our Ships-of-war. A perfidious bearing that His Excellency witnessed with indignation. We are unaware at present, what resolution His Excellency will take in this juncture, but we are well persuaded that with the prudence and energy which usually distinguish him, he will do all that Spanish honour demands for healing the misery of the country and the Government.

The Journals of Manila are full of patriotic offerings from its inhabitants, as well as Indians and Chinese, upon occasion of the expedition against Sooloo. A rich Indian, named Civian Bautista, having received an order for 800 Chinese bags for the service of the expedition, bestowed them gratis.

The Dominican religious fathers have given 5,000 dollars towards the expenses of the expedition.

Other Religious bodies, and private individuals rival the patriotism of the Dominicans. One congregation, not only offers a considerable sum of money, but likewise the freight of the largest ship employed as a convoy for the troops and warlike stores.

The Municipal body, has given 12,000 dollars and pays also the freight of a transport ship. The Apothecary Zobel, an owner of several ships has placed at the disposal of Government the two first of his vessels that arrive in port.

The Archbishop of Manila has decreed solemn masses, in order to call down the favor of Heaven upon the Spanish Arms.

H. E. Admiral Austen, was expected at Manila, which he had announced his intention to visit, before proceeding on his way to Singapore.

We have, during the past two weeks and the present, given two versions of the Keying paper, strictures upon its authenticity, and rejoinders to those implications. We have now done with it, enough has been said on both sides to satisfy the scepticism of the one party, and to allow the other, the fitting vindication of their translation. We desire not, therefore, to extend the controversy, beyond its due bounds in our journal, and so we take our leave of it.

Shanghae, April 23rd, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make a few passing observations with reference to the documents of *Aliquis* and *Britannus*, and the Chinaman's translation of the Keying Paper published in your issue of last Saturday.

1. With reference to my "*intentions*," about which *Britannus*, as usual, seems to be so well informed, you will remember, Mr. Editor, that I sent you both the Translation and the original Chinese at your request made several times during the past few months. You need make no apologies nor cherish any regrets for having made such a request of me, and assuredly I have none for having complied with it.

2. The Translation which *Aliquis* sent you for publication, and which "equals my style of English composition," was made by a Chinaman who has been studying and laboring for a number of years under the special direction of a Missionary at Hongkong who is a noted champion in favor of *Shin's* being always rendered *Spirit* and not *God* in opposition to the opinion, on this subject, of the very large majority of the Missionary corps in China. I am really glad, however, that you have published this characteristic translation, as I feel convinced that to all unprejudiced minds it will speak in unmistakeable terms.

3. It is too late in the day for *Britannus* and his friends to pretend to doubt the authenticity of this Keying Paper, and to say "no copy" of the work from which it purports to be extracted has yet been procured. The information contained in the following extract from a letter from the Rev. Mr. White of Foo Chow to a friend in Shanghae, was probably in *Britannus'* possession months ago. Mr. White says; "The Imperial Commissioner, Keying, has published a volume of miscellaneous Essays. *I yesterday obtained a copy of that, and other works of His Excellency is seven volumes.* A literary man offered it to me, saying he obtained it in Peking, from whence he has just returned to his home in this city (Foo Chow.) I consider one section of said work on prayer to *Teen Shin* as giving high sanction to our use of Shin for God. I send you herewith a copy of said Essay which you may depend on as accurate."

4. Since you published my Translation, the *Chinese Repository* has come to hand from Canton containing another and independent translation of this Keying Paper, by Dr. Williams, but which decidedly agrees with mine in all its essential features. My translation, before sending it to you, was compared with two other independent versions made by two Gentlemen who have been close students of the Chinese language for many years. And let me say to all whom it may concern, that, I, hold myself prepared to defend my Translation at any time, either in your columns (if you will allow the space) or elsewhere. I must regret, however, that your printers made so many mistakes in the punctuation.

5. Be sure, finally, Mr. Editor, next time you dare to publish another Chinese Translation, specially of mine, to take care and remember the exceedingly modest demand of *Britannus* to seek his advice, or that of some of his friends "who are advanced in the Chinese language!" Take care too, that in giving renderings of certain important Chinese terms long since irrefragably proven to be correct, you dont again lay yourself liable to the charge of "offending the literary taste of

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SINENSIS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Your Correspondents *Aliquis* and *Britannus* find fault with a translation of Keying's prayer by *Sinensis*, which appeared in your number of April 12th. The former sends you another translation, which, having been made (as he tells us with much naiveté) "by a *real* Chinese, who ought to be best acquainted with his *own* language," he considers will be more acceptable to your readers, than one made by a foreigner. The latter Correspondent not only complains of your inserting a translation of a document of public interest in your paper, but he also impugns the motives of *Sinensis*, in translating it as he has done, and your's, for inserting it.

That a charge of getting up a translation for party purposes, may justly be brought against *Aliquis* will appear from a few remarks which I beg to offer in defence of yourself and *Sinensis*.

1. It is notorious that Christians do *not* worship any mere "Spirit" or "Spirits;" they worship God, and Him *alone*. This fact must have been known to Keying, who is in possession of copies of the Scriptures in Chinese, and who has evidently given much attention to "the religion practised by the Western people." The term *Shin* therefore, in the "prayer," ought to have been translated *God*, as *Sinensis* properly renders it, and not *Spirit*.

2. The animus of the "real Chinese" (or of his instructor), is sufficiently apparent from his attempt to make the term *Shin* plural, whereas Keying himself expressly states that Christians believe there is only *one* "Shin." E. gr. he translates thus,—

The chief things his (i.e. Jesus') religion teaches, are, to worship the Spirit [or Spirits i.e. of heaven] and to repent of sins, saying that in the world there is only this one creating Spirit of Heaven, who is able, &c.

By rendering *Shin* in the plural number in this passage, the translator makes Keying state that the religion of Jesus teaches us to worship, not only a being who is not God (a mere *Spirit*), but a multiplicity of these Spirits. Who, with this prayer before him, can believe that Keying intended so to represent the religion of Jesus?

Keying introduces his prayer by stating in the preface, that, according to the views of Christians there is only "*one* creating Shin;" that they "worship" only this "Shin;" and, that he wrote the prayer in order to record the fact of Mr. Le having prayed to this "Shin," and having been cured of sickness in consequence of so doing. The translator however, overlooking all this, would make Keying address his prayer to the "*Spirits* who opened and expanded the universe," and by thus translating *Shin* in the plural number, he puts the following exhortation to idolatry into Keying's mouth,—

Worship the *Spirits* therefore from henceforth, that whatever ye ask *they* may grant, &c.

According to this translator then we must believe that Keying makes Mr. Le show his gratitude to the "*one* creating shin of heaven," by *himself* worshipping *the host* of Shins, and by exhorting his countrymen to worship them also, while, in the same paragraph Keying finds fault with the Chinese because they "know not the spiritual Lord" who feeds and clothes them, and exhorts them to repentance of heart in consequence!

3. This translator makes Jesus to be sent into the world by a "*spirit*."

Does he mean to say that the Son of God is subservient to "a Spirit or Spirits?" Where has he learned his Theology that he thus ventures to cast a doubt upon the Divinity of the Saviour? This is either heresy, or translating for party purposes.

4. He endeavours, by his translation to make it appear that the term *Te* in the sentence "the son of *Te*," refers to a different being from the "Shin" mentioned throughout the prayer. To me it appears that this is a clear case of the use of a title, in order to avoid the use of the pronoun; it should therefore have been translated "*His* Son Jesus, &c." A reference to Morrison's Grammar page 92, would have taught the translator to avoid this blunder.

These "various inaccuracies," will doubtless show where the charge of translating for party purposes really lies. If *Aliquis* and *Britannus* consider themselves to be amongst the number of those "friends who are *well advanced* in the language," and whom you are, for the future, expected to "consult" as to what you shall publish, and what you shall reject, it appears strange that they have not instructed the "real Chinese" more accurately in Theology, and in correct principles of translation.—I remain, dear sir, truly your's,

OMICRON.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

Truly, Mr. Editor, yours is an unenviable position. If you insert a bit of Chinese containing terms, about the rendering of which, there are diverse opinions, the party who does not relish the rendering given, must straightway fall to belabouring you right lustily for daring to publish such an article.

Britannus, in your last issue, does this in true Quixotic style. After strongly intimating your lack of honesty, and your desire to aid one of the parties in an existing controversy, in the face of your avowal on a previous occasion, of strict neutrality; and after attributing to you directly, a want of generosity, he attempts to smooth it all over, by saying, he believes "you were ignorant of the part you adopted." It amounts to this—you were dishonest, partial, and ungenerous, but you did not know it! Very kind and polite these insinuations, very.

But what will *Britannus* say to the translation sent you by *Aliquis*? There is no "favorite, perhaps erroneous, dogma of his own" I suppose, to be forwarded by that article. And why did not the "unusual prominence" given to a "favorite and perhaps erroneous dogma" in the translations from the Geography written by the Lieut.-Governor of Fohkien, published some time since in your paper, excite the righteous indignation of your correspondent, *Britannus*? O no, he had nothing to say to that—that was all right—it favoured his own view of the matter in dispute, and of course, did not offend *his* "literary taste;" and nobody has any "literary taste" but himself.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, you will take his modest advice, and forthwith establish a censorship for such portion of your paper as you may see fit to appropriate to Chinese documents. Perhaps *Britannus* himself would like the office. Suppose you appoint him. But in the absence of a Censor, if the "real Chinese," who has given a different translation from the one by *Sinensis*, had consulted the latest Chinese and English Dictionary published—the one by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst—he would have found definitions of certain terms quite different from those he has given; and, moreover, agreeing precisely with those given by *Sinensis*.

The fact of his being "a real Chinese" is nothing to the question on either side, for it is notorious that natives connected with foreigners, either as teachers or pupils, will use, and stoutly advocate, the terms preferred by their employers or instructors.

As to his English, it may compare well enough with that of *Sinensis*, or any one else, after having been carefully revised and corrected by clever Englishmen or Scotchmen.—I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

TERTIUS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I append a few remarks on the late theatrical entertainment, if you think them worthy of your attention and would give them publication in your excellent paper, with a few introductory remarks of your own, you would much oblige.

A STRANGER.

"The Character of Dr. Pangloss was performed with much quiet humour and the pedantic stolidity of an L.L.D. and A.S.S. were exceedingly well portrayed though at intervals much too low to enable the back part of the audience to catch the full force of the quotations. Old Dowlas was admirably performed, the vulgar notions and manners of an honest shopkeeper, raised to the rank of a Peer, were very well copied and sustained. Mrs. Dowlas, and her Son Dick, were both equally well performed and carried out with much spirit. Zekiel Homespun was inimitable, we had no idea that there was a Gentleman in Shanghae who could take this difficult character so well. The broad country dialect was given to perfection, and though a long part, we do not think it was once departed from. The simplicity, humour, and serious earnestness which it displays in some parts, were brought out and sustained in a manner, that we have scarcely ever seen equalled, except, by some of the leading actors of our Metropolis.

The rest of the Characters were very creditably sustained. The dresses first rate, and taken all in all, we think that the Amateurs of Shanghae, would well compete with any Theatrical Company, East of the Cape."

A VISIT TO WAOHOO, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Upon landing this morning we found the business at a perfect stand-still, the French having landed the day before and taken possession of the Island had completely paralyzed all parties, in fact the town of Honolulu generally extremely quiet, looked more like a busy military fortress; over the Custom-house and Treasury Guard was mounted, but the latter had been cleared out upon the first indication of troops landing, and the property in the former belonging to Foreigners, but little was to be obtained from these two places. Through the kindness of the Commanding officer of the fort, I next visited this place, and certainly the work of destruction had been carried on with no sparing hand, the magazines had been opened and the powder thrown into the sea, lock-ups had been forced and the prisoners let loose, every gun spiked or disabled from further use, and even the furniture in the Governor's house more or less destroyed, the cause of all this arose, from a question being raised by the French as to the right the Government of these Islands had to tax French Brandy at five dollars per gallon duty, while other articles were admitted at five per cent ad valorem, however in the course of a few days satisfactory arrangements having been made, the troops were recalled from the town and things resumed their former cheerfulness. But to the subject, this being Saturday, (a day set aside by the Natives for pleasure,) they took good care not to allow the troubles of a siege to interfere with their recreation, almost to the poorest person all turn out on this day upon horseback, dressed in their holiday clothes, which in most cases, especially with the women, are of the most fanciful description. The women, are truly fearless riders, sitting astride their horses, they appear to ride with ease and elegance, their dress for riding being generally a white straw hat decorated with flowers, black satin is generally worn for dresses, over which, whilst on horseback, a long scarf is thrown across the horse and round the riders' waist and legs, forming, the lower part of a riding-habit, the men also wear the same description of hat and flowers, a scarf or belt round the waist, and with their sable skin and animated style of riding, form a picture as pleasing as it is exciting to the beholders. Upon the plains leading to Wy Ette, I met the King, and Queen with a large train of followers, (Saturday being the principal day on which they also mix with the people,) I rode up and entered into conversation with the King, who I found of affable and highly agreeable manners, also the Queen, who shook hands with me cordially. After riding about the town till dark, and seeing the Natives disappear one by one, I also retired to prepare for another cruise to-morrow.

Sunday;—this morning, I took a stroll round the City, the contrast from the day before certainly was great, not a house of any description was open, and the few people stirring, (for it was early,) were bending their way to Church, but though all appeared so orderly and well disposed in going to their respective places of worship, I was glad to find that the same coercive measures, adopted at other Islands, namely, of forcing the people to Church or satisfactorily accounting for their absence, did not exist here. At the Island of Atooi, whilst walking through the Native-villages, I observed in many places stocks and other machines intended to punish the Natives with, should they, in any way, violate the religious observance of the Sabbath; in fact, I myself felt sensibly the rigidity with which the law was enforced at this Island. At the time of our landing, a heavy surf was rolling upon the beach, and before we could safely make the shore, a sea struck us upon the quarter, throwing me at the same time into the sea, upon being rescued, I was immediately taken to a hut close by, fortunately we had a flask of Brandy in the boat, which we had taken with us, anticipating at least a severe wetting from the heavy sea on at the time; but here from fear of being fined fifty dollars, which is the penalty for such an offence, they dared not allow me to drink inside their dwelling. Now at Honolulu this is not so bad, for although it is an offence to supply liquor in any way to Natives, still, a foreigner under similar circumstances to the above, might have taken it without the fear of bringing the proprietor of the establishment within the clutches of the law.

Being now in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel, I entered and was much surprised to find so full an attendance, scarcely a place capable of holding a single person, but what was filled up; they all appeared very devout, and their style of singing, with the accent so peculiar to the Canaca language, had an effect highly pleasing and interesting; again, their fondness for finery in dress, strikes the stranger as being exceedingly singular and ludicrous; a female will appear sometimes with an English style of bonnet trimmed with ribbons and flowers, and worn to suit the wearer, with the peak either before or behind, but the round Panama hats are the more commonly worn; their dress of white or black satin, with a rich scarf or shawl, white gloves and parasol, will complete their Sunday turn-out, whilst shoes and stockings are luxuries but few indulge in.

The Missionaries appear to have done much, in teaching them to read and write their own language, and were it not for the needless restrictions placed upon them, doubtless would be as industrious, as they are civil and obliging.

W.

(From the Alta California.)

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES.—An account we read a few days since of a visit recently made by an English vessel of war to the Japanese Empire, and of the hospitable and even kind reception she met with from the hands of the authorities, brings the importance of this subject again to our attention.

Those of our merchants, both here and on the Atlantic, who, in the daily intercourse of their commercial relations with the Pacific, have not, we presume to say, for one moment lost sight of the brilliant and profitable future a trade with Japan would open to the world at large; nor has the statesman, in his farsighted knowledge and his solicitation for the rise and welfare of his government, failed to recognize in the authenticated richness of these islands, their resources and geographical position, an easy path to still greater wealth and commercial importance.

We will venture to say that no portion of the President's Message afforded more pleasure to the California public than the recommendation of establishing immediate steam communication with Asia by means of Government vessels. The recommendation involves a benefit to a large commercial interest and is eminently practicable.

A line of steamers between this and China and the necessity of other large class naval vessels in the North of the Pacific is at once accorded. Six or seven small vessels under the direction of a naval officer of rank stationed either at Canton or Shanghae, would afford every necessary protection and facility to our commerce, and at the same time be of comparatively small expense. The measure is almost absolutely necessary with the large commercial interests we now have, and still increasing in the North Pacific, the China Sea, and on this coast.

England has never less than five or six war steamers on the coast of China, and a control over the vessels of the Peninsular line that would give them command of as many more. The damage that could be done by these steamers to our whaling fleet, in the event of war, before the slightest assistance could reach them, would be enough to give a death blow to this branch of our commerce. Nearly if not all of our readers are aware of the injury inflicted by Commodore Porter, in the Essex, on the southern whaling fleet, almost entirely ruining it, and can form an idea of the much greater damage a few fast steamers could inflict.

As a school for our young officers, and as a means of advancement to a higher grade of the meritorious, the good effects in our naval service cannot be calculated. When the improvements in all that pertains to ocean steam navigation are so rapid, the day cannot be far distant when every war vessel will be provided with steam as the whole or auxiliary power. Every officer in our navy should have an opportunity to become practically acquainted with all the principles of ocean steam navigation.

The reports of our Naval officers, all strongly show the want of a dépôt on the south coast of Japan. Its necessity and uses to our whaling fleet has long been felt, and its benefit to this valuable feature of our commerce cannot be denied.

The attention of our commercial men has long been turned to the commerce of an exclusive nation, and that other governments more than our own, are alive to the benefits likely to accrue from an early movement in regard to it, the recent visits of English and French men of war make it sufficiently obvious. All these visits show the eagerness and the desire of the people, the higher ranks of nobility and magistrates, to effect a system of intercourse with Europeans, and each commander can testify to the ease with which terms can be enforced with the Japanese, and as our own government has now a clause for indemnity we hope an early enforcement of our claim will receive proper attention, and if no other benefit arises from it that our steamers and whaling fleet will have a safe dépôt for coaling and refitting.

The frequent accounts of disasters and dangers our whalers and merchant vessels encounter between this coast and China, from the want of proper charts and a thorough survey of the western portion of the North Pacific, and the enormous increase of shipping and lives exposed to these dangers, call upon our government in the most imperative language for an immediate survey and new chart of that tract of ocean, and that the requisite observations should be made to determine the set of the current and define the course of the stream running to the coast of Asia. A knowledge of its set and limits would be of infinite value to vessels bound to this coast from any eastern port, as much so as a knowledge of the current of the stream in the Atlantic is to those bound to the European ports. These surveys and observations, so conclusively essential to the interests of the General Government as well as California, and to the safety of life and property, can be performed by the smaller class of vessels attached to the squadrons here and in China. No better employment could be offered, and no service more acceptable to the officers in either squadron.

GOLD DUST THE STAPLE OF CALIFORNIA.—Almost every State in the Union and every country in Europe possesses within its borders a feature of trade or of commerce by which it is classed or known to the nations of the world. Some are remarkable for their mineral capacities, others for their rich fields of cotton, sugar, and wheat, while many are distinguished by the extent and greatness of their manufactures.

California, though young in the rank of Empire or State, loses nothing in the race for fame and distinction. Her rich mineral resources and the immense yield of the most precious metals, enriching and supplying the deficiencies of the old and new worlds, entitle her to the first position among the producers of the earth.

Gold then bears the same relation to the interests of California and her people as does cotton to Mississipi, and all questions or enactments relating to an advance or a change upon her production, are as vital to her as the phases of the cotton crop are to the planter.

We are certainly upon the eve of a very important change in our currency. Gold dust, which, shortly after the discovery of the hidden treasures of the country, became an exchangeable commodity for real estate and other property at the current rate of sixteen dollars per ounce Troy, and which at various periods since that time has resisted the efforts of some mistaken individuals to advance it beyond that rate, is now becoming more enhanced in value, and while losing its identity as a currency it is rapidly assuming that of an article of merchandise for barter and for sale rather than a direct and changeable medium for other wares. This change is to be mainly attributed to the proposed operations of the new U. S. Assay Office, from which a certain benefit will accrue to the operations of trade in this country if the office be prepared to assay and stamp bullion to the extent that the wants of the community require.

We understand from a gentleman who is conversant with the business, that the arrangements are ample; but we know the difficulties in the way of getting new enterprises into efficient operation in this country, and we therefore apprehend that it will be some time ere the desirable promptitude and accommodation be attained. Where money is as valuable as in California, the loss of time pending a return of the assayed gold, after the deposit of the dust into the hands of the assayer, is a matter of great interest to the depositor. Certificates of deposit may then be issued, and become current as money; but when the necessity may exist to realize a legal tender from them, it must be at a discount.

The incipient operations of the assayer will be somewhat overburdened, by the desire of parties, now holding gold dust, to have it converted into a shape that will bear an enhanced value; and unless they can all be accommodated at once, they will find purchasers who will be willing to take it at such a price as will answer for remittances abroad, or compensate them for the delay it must undergo in being assayed. The increased facilities for export, the reduction of both freight and insurance that have been gradually occurring, have made gold dust a good remittance at an advance of over sixteen dollars. It now remains to be seen at what first cost it will continue to be so, and whether the shipper will not find it to his interest to purchase it at a price nearly approximating to the average assayed value, rather than permit all the dust to be assayed, and thus allow him nothing for remittance but ingots or coin. Then it must have a market value with reference to its quality—be more valuable if clean, pure of high carat; less valuable, if not free from sand, quartz, or other impurities—gold dust ceases to be a currency, and becomes a merchantable article.

The permanent establishment of a mint in this city in necessary to save the circulating medium of the country from becoming vitiated and debased by the inducement now offering to flood us with all descriptions of *short coin*, the effects of which have been too long apparent in the quantity of five franc pieces, pistareens, and a host of other pieces that go current in a market where everything round passes for a dollar, and the community of which must sooner or later pay for the necessity that first induced their introduction, and to fully meet the wants of commerce by giving us a uniform specie currency. The mint should be established at San Francisco at as early a day as possible, prepared to coin the dust with even more dispatch than in the mints of the Eastern States. We are confident that the suggestions of the President to Congress will be acted upon if efforts are made to apprize the members of its necessity. In the mean time we hope that the present arrangement of an office for assay will answer temporarily.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
April 19	Success	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Liverpool	Oct. 25	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 20	Mandarin	B. barque	344	Pipon	California	Feb. 26	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 19	Carrington	A. ship	597	Abbot	New York	Teas, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 19	Albemarle	B. ship	704	Trivett	London	Teas, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 21	Anne Jane	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Singapore	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Repairing.	
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	378	Boysen	Lindsay & Co,	Discharging	
Corcyra	Mar. 19	B. brig	164	Stevenson	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Refitted	
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	At Woosung	
Sidney	Mar. 24	B. schr.	206	Wild	Lindsay & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Success	Apr. 19	B. ship	331	Hewitt	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Discharging	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Success*, from Liverpool:—
47,360 pieces Grey Shirtings.
22,454 ,, White do.
1,520 ,, Camlets.
204 ,, Woollens.
1,000 ,, Chintz.
800 ,, Printed Cotton.
11 packages Fancy Cottons, number of pieces not yet ascertained.
1,050 pieces Fancy Cottons.
240 ends Velveteens.
7 bales Cambrics, value 2,000 dollars.
500 pieces Lastings.
121 packages Personal Stores.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 20, Carrington, (Am.) *for* New York.
,, 20, Albemarle, ,, London.
,, 20, Dido, ,, Ningpo.
,, 24, Anne Jane, ,, Singapore.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Magellan, Oliver Cormwell, Propontis.
Liverpool.—Annetto Gilbert, Champion, Dullius, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Island Queen, Mazeppa, Nymph, and Race Horse.

VESSEL LOADING.

At *Liverpool.*—Duchess of Lancaster.

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees, ... 35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, .. 8,812 ,,
Crapes, ... 695 ,,
Sarsnets, ... 2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins, .. 2,509 ,,
Raw Silk, ... 415 bales = 332 peculs

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Dullius,	Liverpool	331	Oct. 10	1,783,792	306,571	..	2,219	800	71	..	..
Ken,	Liverpool	327	Jany. 18	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk, Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,346	747,155	925,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	235,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,000	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,161

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Oolong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,073	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	534,026	181,746	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,563	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,073,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,550	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			1850—*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,450	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	135,900	135,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,,			1851—*Jany.* ,,	316,739	..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,893	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,981	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Meham,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	37

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmury	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			1850—*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	911
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,403	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,,			1851—*Jany.* ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
5 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,950	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,460	..	7,040	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	911
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	313	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,338	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	31
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 14th April, 1851,				17,983,460	589,267	347,856	3,733	275,387	19,199,703	159,741	16,746	163,983	709,752	653,002	141,477	1,844,701	21,044,404	13,452	37,100	139	942

Cargoes per *Lively, Monarch* and *Albemarle* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods Cases.
16 Vessels			1850—*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,300	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	20
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 4th March, 1851,				3,386,541	39,782	14,160	3,440,483	3,128,046	237,808	1,197,369	513,962	654,395	404,207	6,135,787	9,576,270	239	37	22.40	884

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* and *Carrington* to New York will be given shortly.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Caper	Scented Caper	Sorts	Or. Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar, Whitby,* and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

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